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**SECRET**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 22117

S.I., Special branch ~~SECRET~~

**REPORT**

Date July 5, 1939.

Subject: Anti-Japanese propaganda distributed to foreign concerns

Made by C. J. I. Sin Tse-liang

ForWARDED by

C. G. G. S. I.

On or about June 20, 1939 copies of a typewritten epistle in very good English, purporting to have emanated from an organization entitled "Labourers' National Salvation Society of Shanghai," were received by the following foreign concerns:

The Shanghai Power Company, 181 Marking Road.

The Shanghai Evening Post, 19 Avenue Edward VII.

The Shanghai Gas Company, 656 Fu Ya Ching Road.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company Ltd.

This epistle, a copy of which is attached to this report, first gives an outline of the strike in the Shanghai China Printing and Finishing Company at Footung and alleges that the Japanese are responsible for the agitation among the workers of this concern in order to undermine foreign interests in China. In conclusion, it advocates that a much more closer cooperation between the employers and employees will forestall any further attempts to aggravate the situation already critical enough.

Diligent enquiries have been made with a view to discovering the identity of the writer or the identity of the "Labourers' National Salvation Society of Shanghai," but no success has been met with.

In the record of this office, there is recorded in July, 1936, an organization known as the Shanghai Workers' National Salvation Association (上海工人救國會) which was sponsored by Miss Ho Hsiang-ying (何香凝) alias Madam Liao Chung Kai, a close



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
- 2 -

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

associate of Madam Sun yat-sen. At that time, members of this Association were quite active in the Eastern District among the mill workers. The title was later changed to Lee Chi Muei (李其美) in order to camouflage its activities, following the arrest of several national salvation leaders in November 1936, and/suddenly ceased its activities in February 1937 and since that time has not been heard of.

Investigation in this direction has also brought negative results.

The excellent typewriting and composition would point to some person or persons with a good education and/or very good command of the English language.

Sh. Tse Liang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr  
Sr  
Information  
John Robertson  
DC (SB)

F  
U.S.C.G.  
FILE

SB

67

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
- 2 -

Station, .....  
Date..... 19

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E  
U.S.C.G.  
FILE

DBR

67

Shih Ju Lang  
C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comm  
Info  
Information  
John Robertson  
D.C. (S.B.)

**Shanghai Evening Post  
& Mercury**

19 Ave. Edward VII

Tel.—84080

22/6/39

Dear Tom,

Here's today's crossword.

Sorry I can't lay hands on the  
envelope.

yours ,

A handwritten signature, possibly 'J.D.', written in ink.A small, dark, rectangular embossed seal or stamp.

fcs

7016  
Advice To Shanghai Industrial Owners And Workers, As A Whole,  
In View Of The Iun Chong Factory Strike.

With regard to the strike of the Iun Chong Factory, a critical enterprise at Pootung, which is still under way, we feel it is necessary first to take an unprejudiced and impartial view of the real causes of the affair, on which basis to accelerate negotiations to effect an immediate settlement, and finally that effective measures be adopted to assure no recurrence of similar incidents in future. We consider this absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that the Japanese are sparing no efforts in their activities to undermine foreign interests in China, to plunder Chinese industries, to disrupt our good feelings and friendship with foreigners and to promote conflicts between capitalists and labourers. Iun Chong incident, being only too happy an opportunity to them, has amply shown the ambitions of the Japanese.

We regret to point out that the cause of the strike lies in the refusal of the factory authorities to improve the conditions of the workers' life in accordance with the "Workers' Protective Act" promulgated by the Chinese Government. On the contrary, they have even reduced the "Prizes" of the workers to a sum equivalent to only 10% of that granted before the war, notwithstanding the increasing hardships of the workers' life following the ever upward trend

of Shanghai prices. Further, the workers are subject to insults of unreasonable cursings and beatings. With their proper demands for improvement repeatedly rejected, the Lun Chong workers are finally forced to go on strike.

From the beginning of the strike, the Japanese have been doing everything possible to make the situation so worse. They make use of the Chinese traitors and "Trot-skists" to work for them on pay, organize anti-Britain demonstrations and with bayonets prevented the labourers to resume work. The Japanese wishes to kick out all British and American interests in China.

From the lessons taught us by the Lun Chong incident, we now appeal to all capitalist owners and workers in Shanghai that they co-operate closely in the spirit of mutual concessions and mutual assistance, and carry out immediately the following:

(1) The owners shall have sufficient far-sight to take due measures immediately and automatically for the improvement of the workers' conditions of life as the best way of forestalling any successful attempt by Japanese or its agents to promote antagonism and conflicts between the workers and their employers. A certain increase of wages, better treatment and the promotion of various undertakings for the benefit of the workers should be considered and enforced without delay. We hope that the entire enterprises in Shanghai, business or industrial, will follow the

in order to raise the moral level of the workers' and to lift their consciousness. These most effective means must be equipped with the ability to detect and frustrate any insinuating attempts plotted by the Japanese or its agents. We trust the employers will at once set on opening workers' schools, to the maximum number possible.

(5) The employers and employee should co-operate intimately in their efforts to clear their organizations of all evil elements, Chinese traitors or "Trotskists" working for the Japanese, against whose activities they should take the greatest caution.

Dear labour friends and capitalists owners, both your interests are now threatened more than ever by the Japanese invader! The Iun Chong incident has taught us enough! Never get into trouble again simply to the satisfaction and privilege of a third party! Go in co-operation at once!

June 26th, 1938.

Labourers' National Salvation  
Society Of Shanghai.



# The Employers' Federation of Shanghai.

Secretaries: BECK & SWANN.

TELEPHONE 10704

BOX 1-11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. D. REGISTRY  
No. 13: THE BUND

Date

SHANGHAI, 27th June, 1939.

Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

We beg to forward for your information copy of an  
unsigned circular addressed to the Shanghai Gas Co. Ltd.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*Beck & Swann*

Secretaries.

Encl: -

*Have you had a  
similar letter  
before?*

*Beck & Swann*  
JUNE 1939  
VISION



*be 29/6*

Advice to Shanghai Industrial Owners and Workers, as a Whole.  
In View of the Lun Chong Factory Strike.

With regard to the strike of the Lun Chong Factory, a British enterprise at Pootung, which is still under way, we feel it is necessary first to take an unprejudiced and impartial view of the real causes of the affair, on which basis to accelerate negotiations to effect an immediate settlement, and finally that effective measures be adopted to assure no recurrence of similar incidents in future. We consider this absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that the Japanese are sparing no efforts in their activities to undermine foreign interests in China, to plunder Chinese industries, to disrupt our good feelings and friendship with foreigners and to promote conflicts between capitalists and labourers. Lun Chong incident, being only too happy an opportunity to them, has amply shown the ambitions of the Japanese.

We regret to point out that the cause of the strike lies in the refusal of the factory authorities to improve the conditions of the workers' life in accordance with the "Workers' Protective Act" promulgated by the Chinese Government. On the contrary, they have even reduced the "Prizes" of the workers to a sum equivalent to only 10% of that granted before the war, notwithstanding the increasing hardships of the workers' life following the ever upward trend of Shanghai prices. Further, the workers are subject to

insults of unreasonable curbing of business. With their  
repeated demands for improvement repeatedly rejected, the Sun  
Chang workers are finally forced to go on strike.

In the course of the strike, the Japanese have  
been doing everything possible to make the situation go  
worse. The use of the Chinese traitors and "Prot-  
estants" to work for them on pay, organised anti-Britain  
demonstrations and with bayonets prevented the labourers to  
resume work. The Japanese wishes to kick out all British  
and American interests in China.

The Japanese are urging the Sun Chang incli-  
nent, to appeal to all capitalist owners and workers  
in Shanghai that they come to the help in the spirit of  
mutual concessions and mutual assistance, and carry out  
immediately the following:

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take the measures immediately and automatically for the  
improvement of the workers' conditions of life as the best  
way of forestalling any successful attempt by Japanese or  
its agents to promote antagonism and conflicts between the  
workers and their employers. A certain increase of wages,  
better treatment and the promotion of various undertakings  
for the benefit of the workers should be considered and  
enforced without delay. We hope that the entire enter-  
prises in Shanghai, business or industrial, will follow the  
good example set by the Two Beer Factory and the British  
American Tobacco Co., both of which have automatically  
raised the rates of wages for their workers, in view of the

Lun Chong strike. This is indeed necessary even for the interest of the employers themselves.

(2) As to the Workers they should preserve their traditional resoluteness and brilliant lead in the patriotic front. They should always be on the alert against any possibilities to be taken advantage of by our enemies, and do their best to avoid any precipitous actions that may lead to undesirable results. For the securing and protective of their rights, the workers should only resort to methods, by collective force, which will convince and win over the sympathy of the owners.

(3) To shatter the destructive endeavours of the Japanese or its agents, it mainly depends upon the united strength of the working class. So it would be wise for the employers to grant absolute freedom to the workers in organising themselves. The employers should correct themselves of the old idea and attempt to intervene in the workers' organisations. They should realise that organisation of the workers to-day not only meets with the demand of our present war against aggression, but is also necessary even for the protection of their own interests.

(4) The workers' organisations should be consolidated by way of developing within it all sorts of cultural affairs and amusements in order to raise the general level of the workers' education and their consciousness. Thus most effectively arming them with the ability to detect and frustrate any insinuating attempts plotted by the Japanese or its agents. We trust the employers will at once set on

opening workers' schools, to the maximum number possible.

(5) The employers and employee should co-operate intimately in their efforts to clear their organisations of all evil elements, Chinese traitors or "Trotskists" working for the Japanese, against whose activities they should take the greatest caution.

Dear labour friends and capitalist owners, both your interests are now threatened more than ever by the Japanese invader! The Lun Chong incident has taught us enough! Never get into trouble again simply to the satisfaction and privilege of a third party! Go in co-operation at once'.

June 10th 1939

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Labourers' National Salvation  
Society of Shanghai.